

THE TREATY UP.

Senator Vest Urged Mr. Davis to Name a Day When a Vote Could Be Taken.

Senator Davis Replied That the Question of Fixing a Day for a Vote Had Not Been Considered By the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The senate resumed consideration of the peace treaty in executive session Tuesday. The Berry resolution for the consideration of the treaty in open session was voted down, and there was more or less talk of taking a vote, though on this point no definite decision was reached.

The session opened with a strong appeal by Senator Berry to open the doors and allow the world to listen to the debates on the subject. He said that he desired an opportunity to reply to some of the speeches which had been made on the treaty in open session, but that so long as the treaty was considered executive business he did not feel so free as others seemed to be to discuss it openly. Brief speeches were made for and against the open door proposition but the motion was finally disposed of in the negative without a roll call, and by a very large vote. There was a demand for a roll call by the supporters of the motion but they withdrew it.

Probably the most significant occurrence of the session was the banter upon the question of a final vote upon the treaty itself. Senators Gorman and Vest, both of whom oppose ratification, urged the importance of getting a vote at no very distant day. Senator Gorman in a brief but very earnest speech said that much had been said by the friends of ratification as to the necessity of disposing of the subject without any great delay. He agreed with them on that point, and if they were in earnest he felt that a vote might be reached within ten days. Senator Vest joined in Mr. Gorman's appeal and urged Mr. Davis to name a day and an hour when the vote could be taken. "We want it understood distinctly," said he, "that we are not holding the treaty up at all. Name the day. We will agree to any date that will suit you. If you have the votes you can ratify your treaty; if not, it will be defeated. The question will be disposed of and the senate can proceed with other business."

"Let us vote now," responded Senator Aldrich, who had just entered the chamber after a visit to his home in Rhode Island. "We ought to be ready to vote in 15 minutes."

Senator Davis replied, however, that the question of fixing a day for a vote had not been considered by the committee on foreign relations, and that he would not feel justified in assuming such a responsibility upon his own authority unsupported by the action of his committee. He promised to bring the matter to the attention of the committee at its next session.

The principal speeches of the general debate were made for the treaty by Senators Teller and Frye and by Senator Hoar in opposition. Senator Frye's remarks were a sharp criticism of the opposing senators and it was so pointed out that it brought Senator Hoar to his feet for a somewhat acrimonious reply. Mr. Frye dwelt at some length upon the conditions under which the treaty had been formulated, and also referred to the situation in the Philippines, intimating that the opposition to ratification was the principal source of encouragement to the Filipinos in their present attitude toward the United States. Mr. Hoar defended the course of the opposition. Disagreeable as it was, he said, to arouse the ill will of his brother senators, that condition was preferable to plunging the country into a position that might be of untold consequence to the whole nation.

ECCENTRIC MAN'S REQUEST.

For All Eternity an Aged Massachusetts Man Proposes to Sit in His Sarcophagus.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Reuben J. Smith, an eccentric character, who had been a resident of Amesbury for many years died at his home Tuesday morning. Mr. Smith was 71 years old, and death is attributed to old age.

Of his many peculiar acts the one that attracted the widest attention was the building of a sarcophagus, completed several months ago. In the tomb is an iron chair, and Mr. Smith requested that after death his body should be placed in the chair in a sitting position, the door securely locked and the key destroyed. This will be done.

Smith is not known to have any relatives, and whether or not he had any property will be determined by an investigation.

Suspended From a Rafter.

MONTPELIER, O., Jan. 25.—John Taylor, a respected citizen of Kunkle, O., committed suicide by hanging Tuesday forenoon. He had been despondent and may not have been in his right mind. His wife on going to the barn was horrified at seeing him suspended by a rope about his neck to a rafter.

The La Normandie Is Safe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The French liner La Normandie, which was two days overdue at this port, arrived Tuesday.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Reported the Measure to the Senate—Several Amendments Offered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The senate committee on naval affairs, through its chairman, Senator Hale, reported the naval personnel bill. Several amendments were suggested in committee, the most important of which follow:

A proviso is added to Section 7 giving to each of the rear admirals embraced in the nine lower numbers the pay and allowance of a brigadier general of infantry in the army.

An officer filling the position of chief of a bureau is given the pay, but not the rank, of a commodore. The provision giving a captain in command of a squadron the pay of a commodore is stricken out. Several amendments are made to the provision for the retirement of officers, but they are largely technical. In this connection the authority to the president to appoint additional ensigns and lieutenants in the navy is continued for two years.

The house provision for a judge advocate corps is eliminated from the bill, as was also the provision giving retired officers who served during the civil war, three-fourths of all the pay of the next highest grade, and also that giving students at the naval academy the rank of midshipman.

An amendment was added giving chaplains not now officers the rank of lieutenant. A proviso was inserted to the effect that after the vacancies in the marine corps now existing are filled there shall be no further appointments from civil life. The provision in the house bill giving senior officers of marines or fleets while so serving the next highest rank in the marine corps is stricken out.

SCOTT ELECTED SENATOR.

The Republicans in the West Virginia Legislature Have a Majority of Three on a Joint Ballot.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Scott was elected United States senator Wednesday in joint assembly. Scott received 48 votes, McGraw 46, Goff 1; necessary to elect, 48. One seat in the senate and one in the house were vacant. Hunt voted first for Blizard and afterward changed his vote to Scott. The announcement was received with the wildest applause.

Both the senate and the house accepted the resolution postponing action in all fairly contested cases until February 7 and suspending Senator Baker in the meantime. This is the result of an agreement between the two parties and leaves the republicans a majority of three on a joint ballot.

Hon. Nathan Bay Scott was born in Guernsey county, O., in 1842. He enlisted in the union army and was mustered out in 1865, settling in Wheeling shortly afterward where he went to work as an employee of the Central Glass Co. In a short time he was employed as a manager, and soon afterward was selected president of the company, which position he filled for years. He served two years as president of the second branch of the city council of Wheeling. He was elected in 1882 as a member of the state senate, and again in 1886, serving eight years. In the last race he defeated Hon. John O. Pendleton in a strongly democratic district, Mr. Pendleton being afterwards elected to congress. While a member of the senate he passed the mutual savings bank law of the state. For five years he was West Virginia's member of the republican national committee, and during the entire time was a member of the executive committee.

During the campaign of 1896 he was selected by President McKinley to serve with Gen. Powell Clayton and Vice President Hobart in the headquarters at New York city. In recognition of his services President McKinley appointed him commissioner of internal revenue, which position he filled with signal ability. He organized the first savings bank in the state of West Virginia, and is still president of that institution.

NEW OFFICE OF ADMIRAL.

Bill to Create the Position Offered in the House—Million Dollar Department of Justice Building Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Hale reported favorably in the senate Wednesday the naval personnel bill with amendments, and asked that it be printed. Cullom reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and said he would probably call it up Thursday.

Chandler introduced a bill creating the office of admiral of the navy and providing that the officer designated for this high honor shall not be retired except upon his own motion. It was referred to the naval affairs committee.

On motion of Quay, the senate passed a bill providing for a new building for the department of justice on the site of the present structure. To commence the building the sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated.

Cockrell did not think the old building should be torn down. Quay and Hoar said the present structure was old and unsafe. The walls were cracked and settling, and if something was not done there might be a repetition of the Ford's theater disaster.

To Make Its Own Match Boxes.

AKRON, O., Jan. 26.—The Diamond Match Co. is figuring to secure control of the plant of the American Strawboard Co. If the deal goes through the match company will make its own boxes.

Movement of Troops.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 26.—Regimental headquarters band and 1st battalion of the 16th United States infantry departed at 7 o'clock Wednesday night for Ft. Crook, Neb., its permanent station.

CRISIS POSSIBLE.

Agoncillo's Acts in the Nations Capitol Are Considered Nigh Unto Treason.

The Situation Acknowledged By the War Department as Ominous—The Delayed Action on the Treaty Emboldens Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—It is acknowledged in administration circles that Agoncillo, the Filipino representative in Washington, has practically submitted an ultimatum to the president to recognize him at once as the ambassador of the Filipino republic, "or take the consequences." The dispatches via Madrid and London Tuesday morning announcing that the time allowed the Americans to recognize the Filipino republic expires Tuesday are acknowledged to have some foundation in so far as Agoncillo has demanded recognition by the president. In fact at the war department the situation is considered as dark as it has ever been and each day's delay by the senate in acting on the treaty makes it worse. Agoncillo and his augmented junta have lost no time in informing Aguinaldo and his army of the situation in Washington, only that Agoncillo has declared the Americans are afraid to assert their possession of the islands for fear of the Philippine army.

The proposed postponement of the ratification of the treaty has so emboldened Agoncillo that it would be no surprise to the officials here if his dispatches to Manila did not incite trouble there. This phase of the situation was discussed by the cabinet, but the administration is powerless to act so long as three or four senators block a vote on the treaty and make the nation appear before the world as afraid to do anything. Within the last two or three days Agoncillo and his fellow members of the junta, it is claimed, have been in close consultation with a number of opposition senators and have been concocting schemes and plans for defeating or further delaying action on the treaty.

This conduct on the part of the Filipinos comes very near what the law prescribes as treason, because a state of war still exists, the treaty of peace not having been ratified, and there is a question whether, if he continues his tactics, Agoncillo might not be dealt with under the law. The president and his cabinet are still determined that the American forces shall not be the aggressors in the Philippines, but if Aguinaldo considers the time limit for the Americans to recognize the so-called republic as having expired Tuesday, the Filipinos may bring about the crisis themselves.

There is no fear whatever about our 5,000 soldiers in the Philippines being able to handle Aguinaldo's army, because if they once come into conflict, our trained regulars, with their breech-loading and rapid-fire guns, would make short work of the little Malays. The president has no idea of doing any such thing. The longer the treaty is held back the more defiant and arrogant are the Filipinos going to become. Agoncillo, backed by a few discredited senators who have failed of re-election, is going to keep up his dispatches to the Filipino juntas in Paris, London and Hong Kong, and through them to Aguinaldo. On the other hand if the treaty is ratified at once Agoncillo will notify his bosses that the jig is up and Aguinaldo's army will go to pieces.

The advances from Manila, which have reached the war department, are far from reassuring. It is understood that Gen. Otis reports an expectation on his part that the insurgents are about to force an issue, and if this should be so, the result can not be foreseen.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Prof. Schurman Will Sail on the Steamer Empress of Japan for Hong Kong and Manila.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell university, and Prof. D. C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, the civilian members of the commission appointed by the president to inquire into the condition of the Philippine islands, left Tuesday evening over the Canadian Pacific for Vancouver, where they will take the steamer Empress of Japan for Hong Kong. From there they will go immediately to Manila and will be met there by Adm. Dewey and Gen. Otis, members of the commission. Col. Charles Denby, who is a member of the war investigation commission, will not be able to start for the Philippines for at least two weeks, as the investigation commission's work will detain him. The commissioners travel in a special car with their force of stenographers, secretaries and aides.

Steamer on the Rocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Fall River line steamer Pilgrim from New York for Boston, went on the rocks on the west side of South Brother island in East river during the fog Tuesday night.

Killed in a Fist Fight.

JACKSON, O., Jan. 25.—In a fist fight between miners, Sam Alexander and Oliver Hammond, at Garfield, over an augur, worth 10 cents, Alexander was killed and Hammond arrested on a murder charge.

GREENE'S REPORTS ON CUBA.

Duban Troops Well Disciplined, Intelligent and Would Be Efficient as Part of the Local Constabulary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn gave out Wednesday a synopsis of Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene's report concerning the duties assigned to him in Cuba.

Speaking of an inspection which he made of the Cuban troops, Gen. Greene found them to be of all colors, mulatto and white. They were an able bodied lot of men, although smaller in stature than the Americans. They had been inured to hardships during the last three years, seemed well disciplined and so fully controlled by their officers that, although their sufferings for lack of food were very great, no cases of pillage had been reported. Their equipment was wretched. The officers impressed Gen. Greene most favorably. For the most part they were intelligent, educated men, well mounted and well dressed. Gen. Greene gives it as his opinion that this force possesses the elements of a fine body of native troops, provided they are properly organized, equipped and their regimental and possibly battalion commanders selected from American officers. It is his opinion that the organization of these troops should be begun at the earliest possible moment, otherwise there is danger that the force may disintegrate and turn into brigands.

Gen. Greene believes that this officer and the men under him, under proper discipline, would be very efficient as a part of a rural constabulary. The roaming life they have led for several years has disqualified them for the work of peaceful farmers. It would be possible to get from 10,000 to 15,000 such men who would be suitable for military service. About 5,000 men suitable for military service could probably be obtained from the discharged Spanish soldiers.

The remaining half of the Cuban forces, about ten to fifteen thousand, who are not especially adapted to the life of a soldier and are peaceful laborers and farm hands, seemed anxious to return to their homes. But as their homes have been destroyed, their families having perished in the reconcentration, their fields grown up with weeds, and as they have no money to purchase implements for farming purposes, for the time being this is impracticable. It is of the utmost urgency to provide work for these men immediately. In Gen. Greene's opinion money could be put immediately into the hands of the starving laboring class by employing them in the construction and repair of roads, and the rebuilding of hospitals, asylums and public buildings.

In a few months, by pursuing this course, they would be enabled to return to their homes, and start life over again. Money thus disbursed would find its way through the ordinary channels of trade. This would relieve business, money would accumulate in the banks, from whence it could be loaned to such planters as could give reasonable security. This would also enable them to restore the damages done to their plantations and enable them also to purchase cattle and farming implements and to begin planting.

The prosecution of this work and the prompt payment of wages will gain the gratitude of the Cubans and at the same time enforce respect for the authority and the government of the United States. Nothing would more sharply indicate the difference between the Spanish and American methods than the prompt payment of wages in good coin, the faithful carrying out of the government obligations and the prompt suppression of anything tending to disorder. The food sent by the Bratton was distributed along the north coast and that sent by the Comal was distributed along the south coast. A small portion only was distributed to the insurgent troops, the bulk going to the reconcentrated. The latter are in such a debilitated condition that their stomachs can not assimilate hard bread and bacon and Gen. Greene recommends that if further supplies are sent they should consist of rice, beans, coffee, sugar and canned meats.

The most important question affecting the future of Cuba is the care and education of the great number of orphans whose parents perished in the reconcentration. The estimates of mortality during the three years since Weyler's reconcentration proclamation was issued vary from 400,000 to 600,000 persons, or from 30 to 40 per cent. of the population of the island. The number of orphans can not be even approximately estimated, but there must be a great many thousands of them. They are found in every town and village, in a semi-starving condition, and living on a precarious charity.

An Even Trade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—President James A. Hart, of the Chicago Baseball club, Wednesday made official announcement that Dahlen of Chicago had been traded for Demontreville of Baltimore. It was an even trade, no cash bonus being paid to either club.

Vote Will Be Taken February 6.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—An agreement was reached in executive session Wednesday that a vote on the ratification of the peace treaty shall be taken on February 6.

GREAT HEAD.

A Small Saleslady Who Knows a Thing or Two About Manipulating Stock.

It was just before New Year's day, and Mamie and Sadie were having a friendly chat over the counter. Mamie was a diminutive salesgirl, not much older than Sadie, whose daily attention was given theoretically to the cry of "Cahsh!"

"Say, Mamie," remarked Sadie, "did you see them calendars on the table two rooms over?"

"Which ones?"

"Them 25-cent ones."

"Did I see 'em?" with peculiar emphasis from Mamie as she pulled open a drawer and pointed triumphantly to two specimens of the said calendars.

"You bought two of 'em?" in awe-struck tones from Sadie.

"Well, I ain't bought 'em yet. I just picked out two of 'em and put 'em away. They'll mark the ones that's left down to five cents pretty soon. Then I'll put these here back and buy 'em, quick. See?"

Sadie saw, and her mouth fell open in admiring awe. Then she recovered herself.

"Say, Mamie, will you save one for me?"

Sadie rushed off, and inside of two minutes the third calendar was in the drawer waiting for a drop in prices.—N. Y. Sun.

One on the Rector.

The little daughter of a local clergyman has reached the age where big words are apt to floor her, and where she is very sensitive to the remarks of an older brother.

Not long ago she came running to her father.

"Papa, papa, George called me names."

"Why, what did George say?"

"Oh," said the little girl with a strong expression of disgust, "he said I practiced evil."

"Well, my child, I—"

"But I don't, do I, papa? I don't any more than you do, do I?"

And then the rector choked up. But he took a half hour from his sermon and explained the meaning of the obnoxious expression to the best of his ability.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Destined to Be Great.

The shipping clerk kept his rubber stamps in a big, deep box on a shelf near him, "where they are handy," he said. But the clerk boy was looking for an opportunity to make himself invaluable, so at noon, while he was "in charge" of the works, he drove small nails into the partition in such a manner that each rubber stamp could be hung separately on two nails.

An impression of the stamp was then made upon a small slip of paper, and this slip was posted above each stamp. The appreciation of the shipping clerk was shown when he said this arrangement saved him at least an hour's work every day. Some day that errand boy will be the proprietor of a business so systematized that he will not grow prematurely old with worry.—Furniture Journal.

In Old Missouri.

Mrs. Olive—It is rumored among the neighbors that your husband beat you last night. Is it true?

Mrs. Poplar—There isn't a word of truth in the report. He struck at me several times, but failed to hit me. You know, he played with the St. Louis nine last season.—Chicago Evening News.

An Expedient.

Poet (gloomily)—I don't see how it is going to be possible any longer to keep the wolf from the door.

Poet's Wife—You might sit on the doorstep and read aloud one of your rejected poems.—Savannah Journal.

None to Turn Over.

"I thought you were going to turn over a new leaf, John," she said.

"I was," he replied, "but I find I can't."

"Why not?"

"There won't be any new leaves until spring."—Chicago Post.

More Fact Than Fiction.

Miss Worth—It's considered impolite to give jewelry to a girl to whom you're not engaged.

Mr. Strong—By whom?

"By all the other girls."—Jewelers' Weekly.

If, as the poet Wither says, "care will kill a cat," it might be well to hang a little of it over the back fence where felines most do congregate.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

It is not the man who contributes most to the campaign fund who assumes to know best how to spend it.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Lots of men don't know enough to stop pouring when they strike oil.—Chicago Daily News.

Many a pair of patent leather shoes cover soles that are full of holes.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

The man who always says exactly what he means is more numerous than popular.—Chicago Daily News.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who does his own thinking becomes a focus for all the reflectors.—Ram's Horn.

Where's it gone? Ask St. Jacobs Oil. It cures that bruise—gone.

A man's work is an index of his character.—Ram's Horn.

It is easy, sure. It will vanish. Use St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. It's done.

Buzzards never study etiquette.—Ram's Horn.

That Pimple

On Your Face Is There to Warn You of Impure Blood.

Painful consequences may follow neglect of this warning. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure all humors and eruptions, and make you feel better in every way. It will warm, nourish, strengthen and invigorate your whole body and prevent serious illness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A HUSTLING HOST.

He Had a Little Scheme for Making His Guests Pay for Their Dinners.

It was an apparently innocent little dinner invitation which drew a number of California street heavyweights to the handsome home of a capitalist on Pacific avenue, who is no longer popular in the Pacific Union club. After the dinner, which was elaborately planned, perfectly served and thoroughly appreciated, the host led the way to the billiard room, where he produced for the inspection of his friends a new roulette wheel which he had just purchased.

After it had been examined and duly admired monsieur proposed that his friends tempt fortune with it, announcing that he would be banker, and smilingly invited them to "break him." The guests scarcely expected this sort of diversion, but they hardly could decline the "entertainment" which had been provided for them. Having carefully undertaken to call the turn on the black or the red, they expected to lose a trifle to their host, but they did not anticipate any such financial catastrophe as overtook each of the players.

The bank went steadily. Soon all the player guests were "broke," but the host offered, in an off-hand way, to stake one and all, guarding against a loss of the frequent loans, however, by taking the checks of his friends. For the purpose, with admirable forethought, he had provided himself with blank checks on every bank in town.

There was no escape for his victims. They were all thoroughly trapped and well scorched before they were released. The guests caught the first car home in the morning, the urbane host, with unparalleled generosity, presenting each guest with a nickel to pay his fare.—San Francisco News-Letter.

History.

Teacher of the Future—Who can tell me who was Hobson?

One of the Countess Generation as Yet Unborn—Please, he was the hero of the merry snack.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ignorance and superstition got married before the flood.—Ram's Horn.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical. The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who does not understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped."

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

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